5 C.K. CLARKE'S "INDIVIDUAL APPROACH": THE VIRTUAL ASYLUM (CIRCA 1905-1920)

> you will [be] in the hands of Justice before many minutes go by [and] ... mighty sorry you have abused me for you will hold a swell position as prisoner & occupying a cell in the Central Prison[.] [T]here you will have to work for your living you will then repent of your sins by Heaven you will.
>
> Miss Stein, 1911.

Published on the occasion of the Canadian centennial and the recent completion of the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, Cyril Greenland's encomiastic pamphlet on Dr. Charles Kirk Clarke is prefaced by M.B. Dymond, M.D., then Minister of Health.[lxxix] Dymond sees no inconsistency in praising Greenland's subject, Dr. C.K. Clarke as apolitical, except when he had "to harass busy politicians in order to provide better care for the mentally ill." The exception is considerable, given how closely Clarke worked with the nation's elite to control a perceived plague of mental degeneracy from soldiers, workers, immigrants, and women. Perhaps Dymond would have approved of Clarke's stigmatization of the staff at the Hamilton facility as "an immoral and uncontrolled rabble" (9).

Clarke's apolitical politics are equally dear to Greenland, who, nearly thirty years later, begins an essay, "Origins of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital,"[lxxx] with a similar statement of Clarke's disdain for politics, conveniently (and inexplicably) exempting Clarke's own "political connections and considerable